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ONE SHILLING.

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THE FRENCH ARMY'S MAGNIFICENT FIGHT: CAVALRY ON THE OISE FRONT DOING DUTY AS INFANTRY.

The magnificent courage with which the French Army has withstood the latest onslaught of the Germans has excited once more the admiration of the world. The great Battle of the Rivers, north-east of Paris, has been fought against overwhelming numbers, and though a retreat was inevitable, it was a fighting retreat, and every inch of ground was stubbornly contested. As the German offensive began to lose momentum, and

the French reserves arrived, the enemy's advance was checked, and the French began a series of brilliant counter-attacks. Thus a communiqué of June 3 said: "Our troops continued their counter-attacks yesterday evening on the entire front between the Ourcq and the Marne, and made several advances at various points." French cavalrymen have fought on foot, as infantry. Those seen above are leaving their horses for the firing-line.

DRAWN BY GEORGES SCOTT, FROM A SKETCH BY AN EYE WITNESS. COPYRIGHTED IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO THE KHAKI COUNTRY: THEIR MAJESTIES AMONG THE MILLS OF THE WEST RIDING.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, S. BEGG.



2. IN BRADFORD: BOY SCOUTS CHEERING THE ROYAL CAR.

3. WHERE £2,466,188 WORTH OF SALVAGE HAS BEEN DEALT WITH: THEIR MAJESTIES IN THE ARMY CLOTHING DEPOT AT DEWSBURY.

4. AT LEEDS: THE ROYAL PARTY IN THE ARMY CLOTHING DEPOT.

5. AT KEIGHLEY: A GREAT DISPLAY OF FLAGS.

The King and Queen recently made another of those industrial tours which have done so much to encourage the national effort in the production of war material. This time the district was the West Riding of Yorkshire, the centre of the woollen, worsted, and silk manufacture, which might almost now be called the Khaki Country. This year the military authorities have given orders for 95,000,000 yards of cloth, 100,000,000 yards of flannel, over 82,000,000 articles of hosiery, and 16,000,000 blankets. Altogether the War Office has bought 1,600,000,000 lb. of British and Colonial wool, costing £104,000,000. Their Majesties arrived at Bradford on May 29, and that day visited many well-known factories there and

in the neighbouring boroughs of Shipley, Saltaire, and Keighley. The next day the royal party visited Dewsbury, Batley, Heckmondwike, and Huddersfield. Since the Army clothing depot at Dewsbury was opened in April 1916, it has dealt with 35,000 tons of salvage material, valued at £2,466,188. The number of socks and puttees handled has been 56,000,000, and of buttons, 55,000,000; while 18,000 garments are repaired each week. On May 31 their Majesties went to Leeds, where the tour ended. Various clothing factories were visited, and the King was particularly interested in the cloth for standard suits, a pattern of which he chose for his own use.—[Drawings Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.]

RESERVES AND THEIR EMPLOYMENT.

By MAJOR W. WHITTALL.

WHEN the German offensive opened last week between Soissons and Rheims, with its consequences of a considerable and admittedly serious loss of territory by the Franco-British armies, the question which came instinctively to mind was: What of the Allied reserves, and why were they not on the spot? As there would appear to be considerable misapprehension as to the constitution and functions of reserves in war, it may not be inopportune to explain briefly what is meant by "reserves" and what are their functions in the battle.

It is laid down by the text-books that an army in tactical contact with the enemy consists of three elements, so to say. The first of these is divided into (a) firing line and (b) supports. The fighting functions of these two subdivisions are sufficiently defined by their nomenclature. The duty of (a) is to take the first shock of the enemy attack—assuming that the battle is a defensive one, as it is now in the West—and that of (b) to support (a), by making good casualties and reinforcing at points where pressure becomes too great for the thinly held line to sustain it. The second element, as we have called it, consists of "local reserves," whose function it is to deliver counter-attacks at

points where the enemy may have gained some temporary advantage, and to restore the local equilibrium where it has been disturbed by the attack. It is never to be used for reinforcing the firing line.

The third element, and the one with which we are mostly concerned at the moment, is known as the "general reserve"—a body of troops, nominally one-third of the whole force, which is held at the disposal of the force commander for the delivery of the decisive counter-attack. In the case of a comparatively small field army—such as those armies, for example, which decided the destinies of the Napoleonic battles—the general reserve could be held at some point within a relatively small distance of the main battle-front, ready to be employed almost instantly when the psychological moment had arrived. The "general reserve"—or, as Napoleon grandiloquently described it, the "mass of manoeuvre"—consisted of no more than the equivalent of two or three modern divisions, not encumbered with the mass of artillery and scientific equipment for war necessary to the field armies of to-day. Apart altogether from the latter considerations and their connotation of transport demands, the enormous numbers of modern armies have altered the whole

aspect of the distribution and use of reserves. The general reserve is a very large force by itself. It follows from this that, were we to adopt the plan of massing the general reserve at a single point, it would need a period of from now until the end of the war to move it. That being so, it must be distributed among a number of convenient centres along the lateral lines of communication, from which it can move in detail to selected points. Now, when we remember that it requires 130 average trains to move a single infantry division, we are able in some degree to visualise the transport difficulties of great movements necessary to meet such a threat as that of the Crown Prince's offensive.

Elements of the general reserve cannot, manifestly, be moved until the enemy's intentions have been definitely ascertained. That, in its turn, means that the side which has the initiative, and is able to mass its troops where and when it pleases for the attack, must hold a preliminary advantage of time. Therefore, it almost follows as a matter of course that the attack, properly conceived and carried out with sufficient material, must succeed up to the point at which the entry into the conflict of the general reserve restores the equilibrium of the defence.

THE PATRON SAINT OF THE ALLIES.

By E. B. OSBORN.

MAURICE BARRÈS, the wisest of all French patriots, proposes that the birthday of Jeanne d'Arc should be kept as a solemn festival by the Allies. All the inspirations and aspirations which have compelled the civilised world to wage war on the barbarians are summed up in the character and career of the Maid of Domrémy. Hers is the most wonderful story since that which began in Bethlehem and closed on Calvary. She had her prototypes in the annals of France, the immortal nation which inherits all the "golden moderation" and vast, controlled energy in living and loving of ancient Rome, as well as the rods and axes.

When first she comes forth from her mystic forest, full of fairy-rings and sacred wells and otherworldly voices, she has the bright, intent look of a young Druid priestess, a second Velléda. As she rides on her first desperate "emprise," the most forlorn hope in history, she seems to us a girl Galahad such as one meets in the Celtic romances by means of which France taught the mediæval world the high art of living and dying chivalrously—and were not Englishmen her aptest pupils, though they were never quite as good as the French knights at jousting and making love-songs? When

the Maid saved her country in a way undreamed-of by statesmen, she reminds us of the little Christian shepherdess from Nanterre, near Paris, who, when Attila's hordes of bestial little men, bearing all the nations they had conquered in their train, surged into the marches of Lorraine and Champagne, prophesied that Attila himself was doomed and that the Huns would never take Paris. It was Genovefa who inspired the Romans and the Goths at the great Battle of Châlons in 451 which freed the West from the nameless horrors of an invasion that threatened the very existence of Christendom. St. Geneviève won her halo of rosy light by awaking hope in the hearts of the hopeless, and she watches over Paris to this day, being, as it were, the other virgin-warrior's Chief of Staff. Lastly, as she died in the pillar of flames and smoke on the market place of Rouen, Jeanne d'Arc proved herself a sister of the martyred Blandina who was done to death at Lyons, enduring even the odious torture of the burning chair without a cry.

But the Maid of Domrémy, unlike all other witnesses to the ecstatic faith that illuminates the soul of French womanhood in a great crisis, was also endowed with military genius of the highest order. She knew, as well as Napoleon did, that

time is the one thing which can never be granted to the enemy; that force should be massed at the decisive point; that faith in a leader multiplies man-power many times. She won the most amazing victories before her eighteenth birthday; she is the youngest by far of all the commanders famous in history. We can see her yet as she rides, lance in rest, in silvery armour, against the background of her great banner, to the relief of Orleans.

She sits on her grey charger, her dark tresses falling short and thick about her pensive, oval face radiant with a heaven-descended certainty of victory, and with her baton (by which alone she made adjuration) she waves her troops across the Loire in an irresistible onslaught. We can see her yet—would that it were not so!—with shaven head crowned with a paper cap on which was written "Heretic, Apostate, Idolater," bound weeping to the stake and burnt alive, and the very ashes of her body cast into the Seine. If you could choose a life in the centuries gone by, would you not sooner be the English Tommy who broke his lance to make this wondrous victim a cross to carry than anybody else? I would. What nobler, what dearer patron saint could the Allies find than this maiden knight, this soldier-saint?

CONCERNING NATIONAL KITCHENS.

IT was at the end of February that the Ministry of Food made its Order empowering local authorities to open and maintain National Kitchens. The Ministry has also power to open such establishments on its own account, but its present policy is to confine itself to experimental kitchens, designed for educational and propaganda purposes, the real object being to encourage local authorities to undertake the work. The approved cost of a kitchen is met as to fifty per cent. by the local authority and the balance by the Government, half of such balance being a free gift and the other half returnable out of profits. It is largely to prove that such profits are possible that the experimental kitchens are founded. The first trial was made on a small scale in Westminster Bridge Road. Its earlier history was somewhat chequered, but after a few weeks its position became established, and for some time now it has been on a paying basis.

Perhaps the best example of what can be done is provided by the Ministry's kitchen at Poplar, where the Corporation has entered cordially into the project, with the result that success was attained from the very first week. In this case the swimming-baths have been requisitioned. The

bath has been boarded over, and a large hall, well lit from above, has thus been made available for use both as kitchen and restaurant, the two departments being merely separated by a pay-desk and a counter.

Hither come the local men, women, and children to purchase nearly 3000 portions a day. They can bring their own receptacles and carry their food away, or they can take their plates to the tables in the restaurant and consume their portions there. In the latter case a charge of a penny is made for table-money at dinner-time, and a half-penny at tea. These pence and halfpence amount to considerably more than the working expenses of the restaurant, which are carefully distinguished from the expenses of the kitchen. The food itself is made to show a profit of at least twenty-five per cent. of the sale price. No attendance is given, every customer being his or her own waiter, and the only service is provided by two or three young women who clear the tables and generally maintain tidiness.

In the kitchen section the cooking is in full view of all who desire to see. It is done by steam-heat and electricity, these being considered ideal

for the purpose. A typical menu partaken of by the writer a few days ago consisted of soup, 1d.; fish-pie, 3d.; rice-pudding, 1d.; cup of tea, 1d. All these dishes were delightfully flavoured, and piping hot. With the penny for table-money, the total cost was sevenpence. The Ministry is about to launch a still more ambitious undertaking in New Bridge Street, where a large business is expected from the Fleet Street district. A special feature will be the provision of containers in which hot food may be carried away, a charge of one penny being made for this accommodation.

In Halifax the municipal kitchen has been reinforced by the addition of a converted tramcar, which travels to various points in the town, cooking as it goes. Such an experiment would hardly work in the traffic of London, but it is likely to be tried in numerous provincial centres.

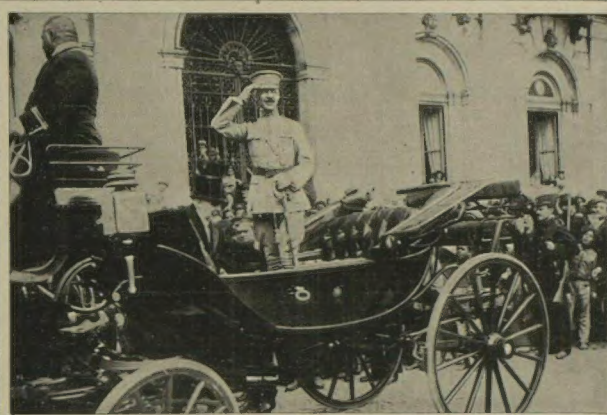
It is in no sense the object of the Ministry of Food to foster competition with established caterers, but to bring, and lead others to bring, to the people wholesome, well-cooked food at a cheap yet profitable price, simultaneously saving time and economising in many directions, especially in the matter of fuel.

EUROPE AT WAR: EVENTS IN ITALY, PORTUGAL, GREECE, AND FRANCE.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY PISCULLI, BENOLIEL, C.N., AND CANADIAN WAR RECORDS.



THE PRINCE OF WALES ARRIVING IN ROME: LEAVING THE STATION WITH THE DUKE OF GENOA.



THE PROCLAMATION OF THE NEW PORTUGUESE PRESIDENT: MAJOR SIDONIO PAES (SALUTING) LEAVING THE HOTEL DE VILLE.



THE GREEK ARMY'S BRILLIANT VICTORY IN MACEDONIA: A GREEK REGIMENT ON THE MARCH TO THE FRONT—A PICTURESQUE SCENE IN A VILLAGE STREET.



A SEQUEL TO THE GERMAN AIR-RAIDS ON HOSPITALS: THE FUNERAL OF SISTER G. M. M. WAKE, A CANADIAN NURSE.



THE FUNERAL OF A NURSE KILLED BY A GERMAN BOMB: THE "LAST POST" AT THE GRAVE-SIDE OF SISTER WAKE.

The Prince of Wales arrived in Rome on May 23 and was received at the station by the Duke of Genoa, Signor Orlando, and others. He was loudly cheered as he drove to the British Embassy. The next day he took part in the great demonstration on the third anniversary of Italy's entry into the war.—Major Sidonio Paes became Provisional President of Portugal pending an election after the revolution organised by the Army, last January, when three days' fighting took place in Lisbon. Mr. Filson Young writes

of him: "A constitution on the lines of the U.S.A. is his ideal for Portugal. . . . On the international question he said: 'I hold that the whole of Portugal's interests are bound up with England.'"—Greek troops recently won a brilliant success in the Balkans on an eight-mile front, capturing 1712 Bulgarians and Germans at the Skra di Legen.—Sister Wake died of wounds received in one of the recent German air-raids on British hospitals in France. Another Canadian nurse was killed outright in the same raid.



By G. K. CHESTERTON.

HARDLY had I lamented, a week ago, the disappearance of that delightful Pro-German organ, the *Continental Times*, than it reappeared, wrapped up in a Swiss paper. It was some months old—perhaps it has since been extinguished, as well it might be, by the Lichnowsky revelations. Anyhow, my old foe "Sagittarius" writes some seven columns about my abominations, largely about two personal points—the first his own status, and the second his own style. Touching my suggestion that, since he disclaimed being a German, he might perhaps be a Jew, he says: "This is another false assumption. The same decree of destiny which determined my being born an American determined my being born a Roman Catholic." To be born a Roman Catholic is a striking spiritual feat, and one somewhat inconsistent with the doctrines of Roman Catholicism. I suppose he means he was baptised a Roman Catholic, which is not even inconsistent with his being born a Jew. I use the word, of course, in its right and racial sense. I despair of knowing what he means in a religious sense; for in another article in the same paper he glorifies Germany as "the inspirer of Protestantism." Perhaps he was born a Catholic and baptised a Protestant. It is all very puzzling. But it never concerned my argument, for an exceedingly simple reason. My conjecture that he was a Jew, like my first assumption that he was a German, was not an attack on him, but an excuse for him. If he says he has no excuse, he ought to know best.

But what I was discussing was the nonsense itself, which brings me naturally to the next point—about his style. He assures me it is not German, and not American; and, indeed, I think he must be right—it may be Zulu for all I know. I never saw anything like it before. Thus, he writes: "With the sadistic imagination of a Raemaekers seething within him and the white-bearded lies of Bryce's Atrocity Report working like fungi in his brain." I certainly should not like to have a lie with a white beard imitating a fungus in my brain. For the rest, as nobody dreams of doubting that German atrocities were committed, I can only infer that he thinks it sadistic to draw them, but not sadistic to do them.

But he is wrong in supposing I base my certainty even on the Bryce Report, conclusive as it was. It was based even more on the German replies to the Bryce Report. It was based very largely on "Sagittarius's" replies to me. Take,

for instance, the sinking of neutral ships: when I say it is exactly like blowing up a passing omnibus on the chance that some passenger may be carrying a parcel for the enemy, and when my critic can only say in a withering way that I am "dirty," I know he has not much else to say. There is nothing obscene about an omnibus; the name of that vehicle need not call a blush to the cheek of the new-born Roman Catholic babe. If he could have found a fallacy instead of an epithet, he would certainly have done so. When the only other thing he can say for the submarine piracy is that I "condemn only the superficial, incidental fact," I know he has no defence at all. Somehow I think the victims did not regard their drowning

impressed by a bully; that he respects him, even if he fears him; and imagines that we respect him, even when we hate him. Now I, for one, do not respect the bully, and am not in the least impressed by the bully, even when I am told that he is a calm, stolid, and stupid bully. For I deny that it requires any force of character to be pleased with oneself. But of the Prussian in particular the truth cuts deeper. "Sagittarius" denies that he finds the Prussian faultless; and faintly admits that he may have faults. He adds, with incredible gravity, "Many of us dislike the disfiguring manner in which he cuts his hair—excessive even for war times." And he goes off about his manners and speech, evidently supposing that we accept the Prussian as "a rude, just man," whose rough exterior conceals manly virtues.

The sooner he reverses the whole of this notion the better. It is not the Prussian's outside, but in a special and spiritual sense his inside, that we find evil. We deny that he is just; and we do not care if he is rude. We are wholly indifferent to how he cuts his hair, while he is not cutting other people's throats; but the evil in him is something more primal even than cutting throats. It is deeper not only than his manners, but even than his morals: it is his soul. Such a spirit can be seen, as in a picture, in his picked words and chosen images. When a man says, as a famous Prussian said about the conquered, "We must leave them only their eyes to weep with," I know instantly the presence of something utterly remote from mere roughness, or even brutality. It is a cold

poison of cruelty, which is proud not of breaking the strong, but of humiliating the humble. When a man says, as a Prussian officer said, that pity is a deleterious thing and bad for his health, I recognise something quite unmistakable and quite unnatural—a culture as special as bacteria-culture.

The Prussian of the type and tradition of Frederick the Great is not merely a bully, or even merely a brute. He is a pallid, peevish, fishy fellow, with secretions of insanity, and a practical pleasantness like that of a child killing flies. There is nothing else like him in Europe, and I still hope that there is not much like him in Germany. But he already rules Germany; and men are dying to-day to decide whether he shall rule Europe. But, whether he wins or not, it will make no difference to the discovery that the chance of war has made. We have seen not a mask, but a face; and a face not to be forgotten.



THE BIRTHDAY HONOURS: SOME NOTABLE RECIPIENTS.

Mr. J. R. Clynes, M.P. for North-East Manchester, is Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Food, and has been Acting Minister during Lord Rhondda's illness.—Sir Richard Muir is the eminent Treasury Counsel.—The Duke of Rutland succeeded to the title, as the eighth Duke, in 1906.—Sir William Tatem, formerly Chairman of the Cardiff Shipowners' Association, has done much for Welsh Universities.—Sir John Le Sage is the well-known Editor of the "Daily Telegraph."—[Photographs by Swaine, P.P.A., Sports and General, and Elliott and Fry.]

as superficial, or their deaths as mere incidents in their lives.

Now in the same way the charges of the Bryce Report can be finally confirmed simply by the German answers to them. It is the German object to prove that only *francs-tireurs* were killed, and the German defence disproves it by default. Killing of some kind went on in four hundred and seventeen communes. The German counter-report only attempts to deal with forty of these communes. About three hundred and seventy-seven communes they appear to abandon all defence. And the defences they do give are such as anybody can see to be fakes, painfully and insecurely put together after the event.

With what these things really meant we come to the deeper argument. The fundamental fact is that "Sagittarius" is sincerely and seriously

THE AMERICANS' FIRST "BIG THING" IN FRANCE: CANTIGNY FIGHT.

FRENCH OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHS.



THE OPENING OF THE U.S. INFANTRY ATTACK ON THE GERMAN ENTRENCHED POSITIONS AT CANTIGNY: THE AMERICANS "HOPPING" FROM THEIR TRENCHES AND ADVANCING; WITH FRENCH TANKS IN SUPPORT.

"THE fighting at Cantigny," describes an American correspondent, "began with neutralisation fire upon the enemy's batteries from our heavies, from 4.40 to 5 o'clock. This lasted one hour, and was followed by the combined heavies and light guns in another hour of preparation, diversion, and destruction fire. Then, at 6.45, the Americans, upon a front of 1½ miles, hopped from their trenches, and, under the protection of a well-directed rolling barrage from the light guns, with the heavies concentrating upon distant areas, advanced in two steady waves. They crossed the intervening zone to their objectives, a

depth of nearly a mile, in exactly 40 minutes, preceded by 12 Tanks. All the latter safely returned. There were sharp individual fights in the town of Cantigny. Two hundred and fifty German dead were counted. The enemy, in pairs and fours and larger groups, came from their underground retreats and surrendered, being chiefly young Silesians and Brandenburgers. . . . The French High Command, who over-saw the operations, were highly complimentary about the neatness and despatch with which the Americans bent back the Germans, and straightened their first lines."



IN THE RUINS OF CANTIGNY AFTER THE ENEMY HAD BEEN DRIVEN OUT: HOLDING THE PLACE WHILE THE SEARCHING PARTIES BROUGHT UP GERMAN PRISONERS FROM UNDERGROUND SHELTERS.

An official American communiqué of May 30 notified that two days previously the U.S. troops, in one of their sectors in France, had captured a powerfully held enemy position at Cantigny, to the west of Montdidier. The communiqué, which followed a brief notice of the capture of the place, ran as follows: "The enemy has been completely repulsed by artillery and infantry action in attacks against our new positions near Cantigny.

Artillery fighting continues actively there, and in Lorraine, where it includes the use of gas shells." A detailed account by a war-correspondent speaks of the battle as an important action, which "gave proof of the U.S. troops' mettle as cool, steady, and productive fighters." It resulted "in the recapture of the French town of Cantigny, held by the enemy, besides taking about 200 prisoners, including five German officers."

THE WORLD OF FLIGHT

THE MORAL AND MATERIAL EFFECT OF BOMBING GERMANY.

By C. G. GREY,
Editor of "The Aeroplane."

WHILE it remains as true to-day as ever in history that, at the finish, the only thing which wins a war is victorious infantry standing on its own feet on enemy territory, it is becoming more and more evident that a powerful aerial offensive may do much to hasten the time when the infantry of the Allies may attain to that desirable position which is the proof of victory. As a person who has lived entirely among aviators and who has thought of nothing but air war for the past ten years, one has naturally to guard oneself against over-enthusiasm. Therefore, one desires to disclaim any suggestion that aircraft alone can win the war, or that the air forces of the Allies should be increased at the expense of the armies, whether horse, foot, or guns.

It has been said that, if we had a thousand fighting-aeroplanes or bombing-aeroplanes ready to launch at any moment all at once against attacking infantry, the advance would cease. One takes leave to doubt it, though certainly the advance would be impeded. It seems quite probable, however, that still greater harm could be done by a thousand effective bombing-aeroplanes organised to maintain a continual bombardment of German towns. If ten thousand such aeroplanes were available, so much the better. In this matter of an aerial offensive against Germany we are peculiarly happily situated by Nature. Even France, for all that much of her most valuable territory is held by the enemy, is better situated than is Germany. To a considerable extent, it is necessary to accept stories about the effects of our air-raids into Germany with strong reservations. The stories come through neutral countries, and the citizen of a small neutral country is naturally desirous of saying that which is pleasing to his stronger neighbour.

Nevertheless, there emerges from all these placatory stories a clear knowledge that, small and few and far between as have been the British and French raids into Germany, their material effect has been considerable and their moral effect has been greater. The recent daylight raid on Cologne has undoubtedly shaken the confidence of the German people. It must certainly seem to them that something is materially wrong with their sure shield, the German Army, when hostile aircraft can cover many hundreds of miles of German soil, inflict serious damage, and return themselves undamaged. Here in England our psychological outlook has been different. We have never been educated to regard the Army as the defender of our homes. The Army has always been an expeditionary force, existing to punish minor international offenders, or to help our friends in their troubles, not in ours. So when German aircraft came none blamed the Army, for we argued that our trained Army—including anti-aircraft gunners and aviators—was abroad on its lawful occasions, and that those at home were merely in training.

Our Fleet has always been our sure defence, and we recognised that it was busy with submarines and marine war generally; so we did not

expect it to bother itself with defending us in the air also. Consequently we waited, with our usual philosophical grumble, till an anti-aircraft defence was built for us. How well the building has been done has been shown in the more recent raids. True, we have much for which to thank our greatly abused English climate. Had we had the equable climate of some parts of the Continent, we might have been more perturbed and disturbed; but in this matter, as in our geography, Nature has been our ally.

Now consider the relative positions. Here are we, possessed of an execrable and perfectly unreliable climate, which may catch the most careful German meteorologist napping, and may catch the German raider in a fog, or a gale, or a thunder-storm, when he has been guaranteed fine weather for his task. And his task is to reach the one accessible point among our many and vast munition areas: for up to the present London is

front hold a marked superiority in the air, so it follows that any subtraction from the enemy's air force must have very grave effects. Furthermore, the removal of German anti-aircraft guns from the front will lighten materially the work of our artillery observers, photographers, and reconnaissance aviators. Thus one sees still greater difficulties for the enemy, and a direct and immediate advantage to our Army in the field, for, by forcing the enemy to remove even a proportion of his anti-aircraft guns, we enable our own artillery, assisted by our aircraft, to do better shooting against his artillery and infantry, and thus ease the strain on our own infantry, whether in attack or in trenches. That is the first result of a big aerial offensive against Germany.

The ultimate advantage is indirect. No matter how well under control the German factory operatives may be, it is indisputable that an air-raid over any given town, whether by many aircraft

or by few, means a cessation of work while the raid is in progress. The effect of all raids, therefore, is purely a matter of degree. More or less work is stopped according to the extent and duration of the raids. Except that the raw material for the work still exists, work which is not produced is the same as work which is produced and then destroyed; that is to say, the required munitions do not exist, and so do not reach the German armies in the field. Consequently, it is evident that the greater the amount of raiding which is done over German munition centres, the smaller is the amount of war material which reaches the German Army, and the lighter is the task of our armies in holding their own and ultimately in beating the Germans. Over and above the delaying of production in

this way, if a German factory is destroyed, or is put out of action for a long while, the German Army has to go short of all the munitions which that factory would have produced if it had been at work during that time. So that the destruction of a factory may well be of greater importance than the destruction of an ammunition dump behind the lines. Moreover, a destroyed ammunition dump in France means more work and more wages in Germany, whereas a destroyed factory in Germany means no work and no wages.

Idle hands and no wages mean busy tongues and much thinking. If factories are destroyed and if nerves are wrecked by constant raids, the result will be peace talk. Making once more the fullest allowance for the pleasing stories of amiable neutrals, there is no doubt that the German people are badly fed, even if they are not starving. The moral effect of peace-talk and bombing combined on a people whose stamina has been reduced by under-feeding is bound to be considerable. The Germans have been trained for generations to think like sheep. When once they lose their faith in victory, in the German Army, in the German Emperor, and in their German God, they will begin thinking *en masse* in the opposite direction. And nothing can shake their faith so thoroughly as continual attacks from the air.



ON THE BRITISH WESTERN FRONT IN FRANCE: AN AEROPLANE MAKING A FLIGHT OVER THE GERMAN LINES TO OBSERVE THE ENEMY'S MOVEMENTS—A SNAPSHOT FROM ANOTHER 'PLANE.

Official Photograph.

the only reachable point which is worth attacking. There being only one target to be considered, the defence of that target is for us all the easier. Against this, consider the position of the Germans. The bulk of their great munition centres are within reach of our bombing-machines by night or day. Mannheim, Stuttgart, Düsseldorf, Cologne, and other cities know it to their cost. They are spread out in a long string along the Rhine, the best possible guide for even the worst possible aerial navigator. Their climate, as compared with ours, is of the most reliable; so that our bombing squadrons should have many more suitable days and nights for their enterprises, and fewer chances of mishap through surprises by bad weather. Thus climate and geography are again in our favour.

Given this long-drawn-out line of vulnerability, one perceives how much it is to our advantage. To defend any one of his munition centres adequately, the German would need a defence force as big and as highly organised as that which defends London. But, having at least a dozen centres to defend, he will need to subtract from his forces in the field twelve times as many gunners and aviators—with all their equipment—as it is necessary for us to devote to the same purpose. Already we know that the Allied air forces at the

BRITISH AND U.S. OBSERVERS TRAINING TOGETHER: AERIAL GUNNERY.

PHOTOGRAPHS SUPPLIED BY SPORT AND GENERAL.



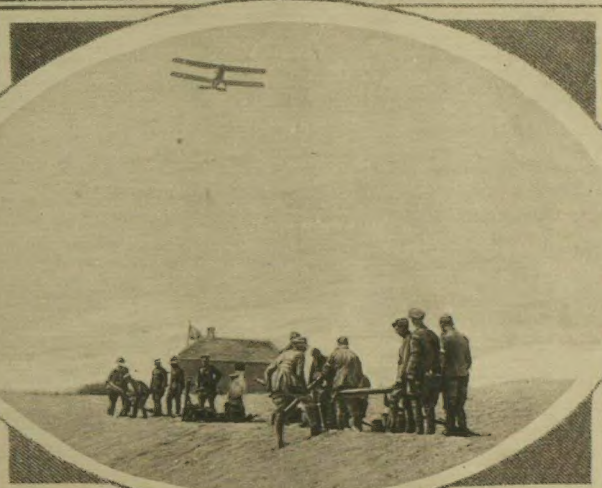
AT AN OBSERVERS' SCHOOL OF AERIAL GUNNERY: OFFICERS LOADING THEIR LEWIS-GUN DRUMS BEFORE TARGET-PRACTICE FLIGHTS.



AT THEIR POSTS ON BOARD A 'PLANE FOR A FIRING-PRACTICE FLIGHT: AN OFFICER-PILOT AND OBSERVER READY FOR ACTION ALOFT.



TRAINING AT GROUND LEVEL: A LEWIS GUN OFFICERS' SQUAD LINED UP ON THE SEA FORESHORE; FIRING PRACTICE AT TARGETS PLACED OUT AT SEA.



TARGET PRACTICE BEING CARRIED ON FROM BOTH MID-AIR AND THE GROUND SURFACE: AN AEROPLANE AND BEACH FIRING SQUADRON AT EXERCISE TOGETHER.



INSTRUCTION IN THE MANIPULATION OF THE LEWIS GUN, AND TAKING AIM: A CLASS AT PRELIMINARY TRAINING AMONG SAND-DUNES FRINGING THE SEA-SHORE.



AN AMERICAN OFFICERS' CLASS CARRYING OUT FIRING PRACTICE INDEPENDENTLY: TARGET PRACTICE ALONG THE BEACH AT A TARGET IN THE SEA.

In the United States, and on this side of the Atlantic in both England and France, airman-fighters are being trained daily in the handling of their weapons at special musketry and gunnery schools of instruction and ranges. The illustrations show some details of a course at an English camp of instruction, where both British and American officer-pilots and observers are at practice together, both on the ground and in the air. The fact of a common language between our men and their brothers-in-arms from the States simplifies the instruction courses greatly, while the common bond of blood between

Englishmen and Americans has induced a camaraderie which enormously and vitally advantages the tuition. There is keen personal rivalry to "go one better" between the representatives of the nations, tempered by the best of good feeling and fellowship. As seen, target practice goes on at the same practice-grounds, with airmen firing at targets from the air and simultaneously from ground level. A camp by the seashore is the locale of the illustrations here. The open beach and a clear range seaward afford facilities of an exceptionally profitable nature in regard to instruction.

TAKING A GALLANT SHARE IN RESISTING THE GERMAN

AMERICAN, BRITISH, AND

OFFENSIVE: THE UNITED STATES ARMY AT THE FRONT.

FROM OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHS.



RAILWAY WORK ON A LARGE SCALE: A LOCOMOTIVE REPAIR-SHOP BUILT BY THE AMERICANS IN FRANCE.



HEAVY ARTILLERY OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY: AN AMERICAN BIG GUN ON ITS WAY TO THE FRONT.



FIELD ARTILLERY OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY: A COMPANY LEAVING FOR THE FRONT AFTER MONTHS OF TRAINING.



GOING TO FIGHT ALONGSIDE THE BRITISH AND FRENCH: AMERICAN INFANTRY MARCHING TO THE TRENCHES.



A GAS-ALARM IN THE TRENCHES: A MOTOR-HORN WARNING, AND AMERICAN SOLDIERS IN GAS-MASKS.



THE AMERICAN AIR SERVICE: SIGNALLING TO U.S. AVIATORS IN FLIGHT BY MEANS OF GROUND FLAGS.



LONG-RANGE GUNS AND MEN STANDING AT ATTENTION: A SCENE AT AN AMERICAN ARTILLERY CAMP.



FULLY EQUIPPED FOR ACTION: AMERICAN SOLDIERS STANDING GUARD IN A LOOK-OUT TRENCH IN FRANCE.



DAYLIGHT PRACTICE WITH "VERY" BOMBS: AMERICAN SIGNALLERS COMMUNICATING WITH AIRMEN IN FLIGHT AT THE FRONT.



A METHOD OF SIGNALLING TO AMERICAN EXPLODING HIGH



AIRBORNE IN FLIGHT: "VERY" BOMBS THE AIR



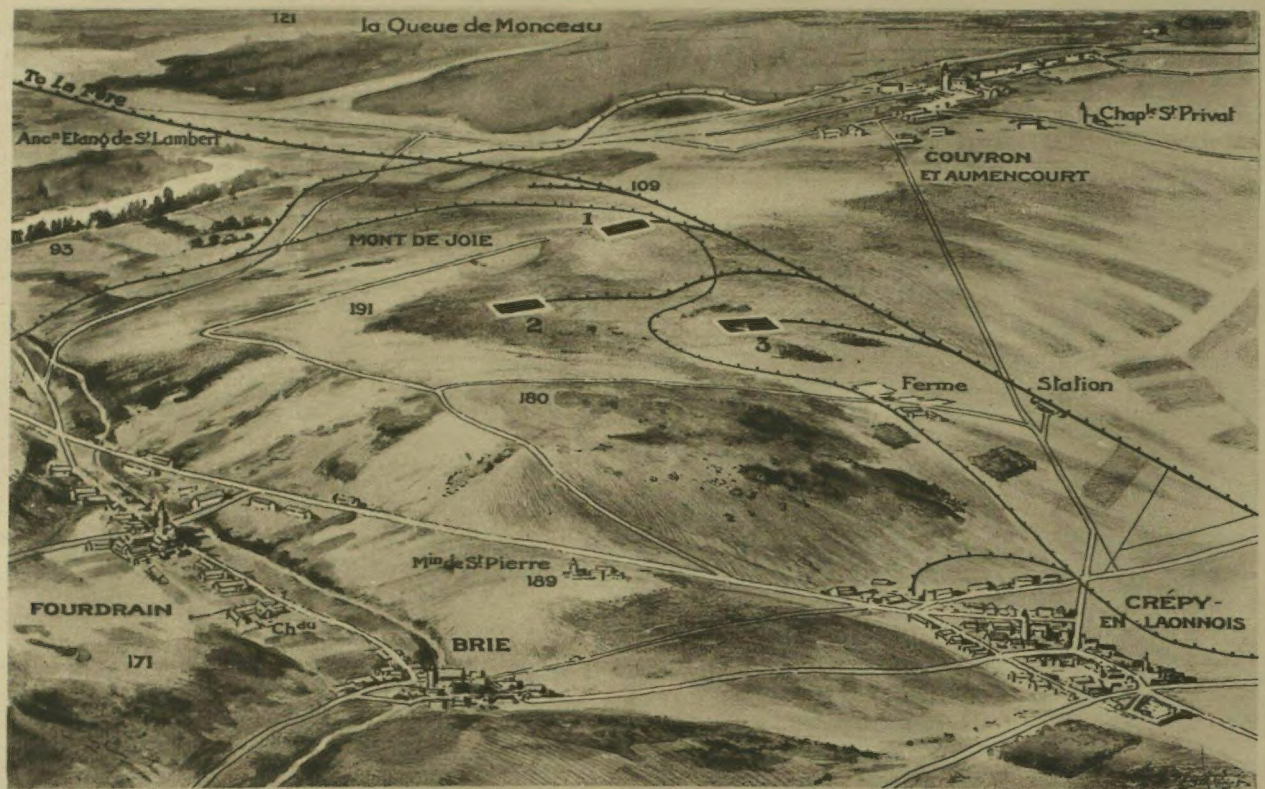
RECEIVING WIRELESS MESSAGES FROM AMERICAN AIRMEN IN FLIGHT: OPERATORS TAKING A COMMUNICATION TRANSMITTED FROM THE CLOUDS.

The United States Army, on which so many hopes depend, has already proved its splendid fighting qualities in the great battle on the Western Front. During the early stages of the German offensive a French communiqué stated: "To the west of Montdidier the American troops, supported by our Tanks, captured brilliantly on a front of two kilometres (about 1½ miles) the salient of Carpiquet, as well as the village, which had been strongly garrisoned by the Germans; 175 prisoners and some material remained in the hands of the Americans. In the afternoon, German counter-attacks made against Carpiquet completely failed." This action has been described as "the first definite offensive undertaken by the Americans alone, and its success is a happy augury for the future, when their rapidly increasing strength will enable them to undertake larger operations." Of the United States' air service, Mr. Herbert Bailey,

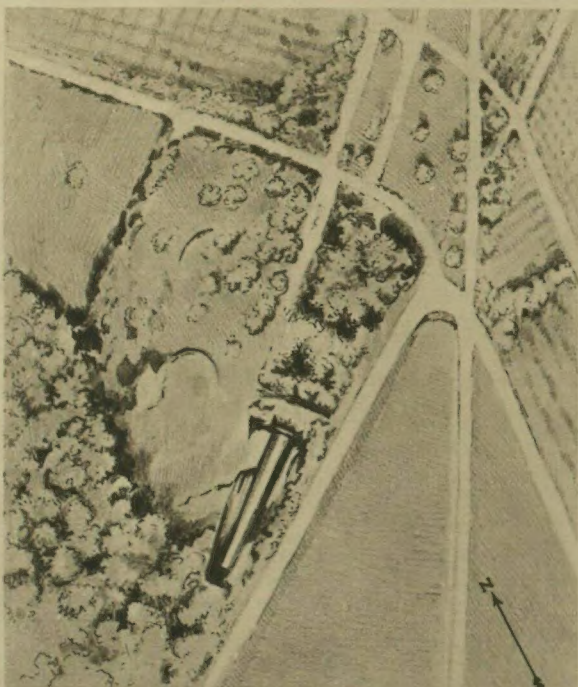
correspondent with the American Army, writes on May 25: "Two German machines were brought down to-day by the Americans. Lieutenant Richenbacher and Carewell attached six heavy machines over the German lines. They dove down one and of course. Both these airmen are rewarded for their doing." The French High Command expressed high appreciation of the exploit. The American front in France, it is said, now ranks third of the Allies in mileage, exceeding that held by the Belgians. M. Tardieu, the French High Commissioner to the U.S.A., recently stated that "the total figures of the American Army will amount on June 1 to more than 1,000,000 men. A new call for 1,000,000 will follow. Before midsummer the number of American troops at present in Europe will be doubled, and before the end of the year tripled."

SHELLING PARIS AT 74-MILE RANGE: "LONG BERTHA" SEEN FROM THE AIR.

DRAWN BY W. B. ROBINSON FROM MATERIAL SUPPLIED BY "L'ILLUSTRATION."



THE GERMAN LONG-RANGE BOMBARDMENT OF PARIS AT A RANGE OF OVER 70 MILES: THREE POSITIONS OF SUPER-GUNS LOCATED BY FRENCH AEROPLANE-SCOUTS.



"LONG BERTHA" IN HER LAIR: A GERMAN SUPER-GUN AT CR PY—A FRENCH AIRMAN'S VIEW OF ITS POSITION.



ONE OF THE GERMAN LONG-RANGE GUNS THAT SHELLED PARIS: AN APPROXIMATE RECONSTRUCTION OF THE CR PY EMPLACEMENT.

The bombardment of Paris by super-guns at a range of some 74 miles, which has recently been resumed after the first attack was silenced, has been one of the most dramatic surprises of the war. The first long-range shell fell in the city on March 23, but by the end of April the French artillery, guided by the observations of gallant airmen, who braved great peril to obtain their results, had succeeded, by persistent and brilliant efforts, in putting "Long Bertha," the nickname given to the new German super-gun, out of action, at least for a time. The positions of the first guns were located, almost as soon as they

began to fire, on a slope of the Mont de Joie, which rises to the north-west of Cr py-en-Laonnois. They were about six miles from the French front, and thus well within range of the French heavy artillery, which on different dates achieved several direct hits. It has been surmised that the Germans have since placed new guns at double the distance (i.e., about 12 miles) behind their front, and the task of the French gunners and airmen has consequently been made still more difficult. The above drawings are based on photographs taken from the air.—[Drawings Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.]

ZEEBRUGGE AND SEA-WARFARE MEMENTOS: WAR MUSEUM ADDITIONS.

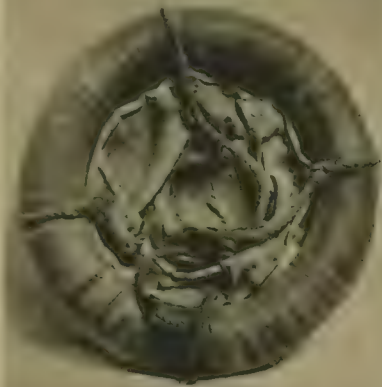
PHOTOGRAPHS BY SPORT AND GENERAL



TESTIFYING TO THE COMPLETENESS OF THE PREPARATIONS FOR THE ZEEBRUGGE ATTACK: THE ORIGINAL PLASTICINE RELIEF-MAP OF THE HARBOUR.



A RELIC OF THE LATE LORD KITCHENER: A BROKEN SECTION OF A "CARLEY FLOAT" LIFE-RAFT FROM THE "HAMPSHIRE"



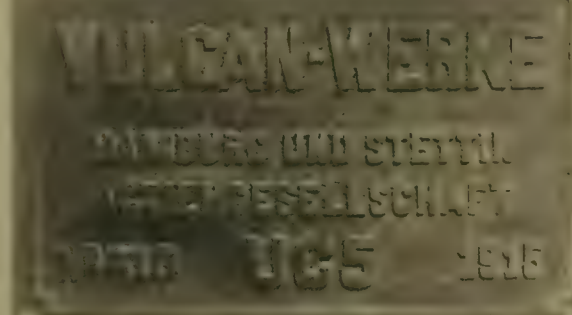
A RELIC FROM THE "LUSITANIA": A LIFE-BELT FROM THE TORPEDOED LINER.



FOR MOORING U.-BOATS LYING ON THE SEA-BOTTOM: MUSHROOM ANCHOR OF "U.C. 5"



BUOY AND TELEPHONE INSCRIBED "U.C. 42 SUNK; PLEASE TELEPHONE SUBMARINE HEADQUARTERS, KIEL"



A TROPHY FROM A CAPTURE OFF HARWICH: NAME-PLATE OF "U.C. 5," WITH NAME OF BUILDERS AND THE VESSEL'S NUMBER



A RELIC OF ZEEBRUGGE ATTACK: CONCRETE FROM THE MOLE, WHICH LODGED ON A FENDER OF THE "VINDICTIVE" WHILE ALONGSIDE.

As is done at Army Headquarters on the Western Front before Allied land offensives, so before the St. George's Day attack on Zeebrugge, a plasticine model of the Mole and harbour works was made for the naval forces, based on charts and aerial reconnaissance. An organised corps of clay-modellers are continually working for both Army and Navy, using photographs taken by aeroplane-camera, by means of which every detail of ground is reproduced in relief, showing fortification and contour, etc., of localities to be attacked. The Carley Float, in the second illustration, is a circular raft apparatus, buoyed up by a

circular surrounding inflated supporting tube. All battle-ships and cruisers carry several.—Users of the "Lusitania" buoy would get within the circular float, the canvas inside supporting them, while the life-lines supported others outside.—The "U.C. 42" buoy is a German ante-war design, suggested by the fate of victims of accidents to earlier submarines.—A similar (but smaller) fragment of concrete from Zeebrugge Mole to that seen in the seventh illustration was shown the King at Chatham by a wounded man of the "Vindictive" in hospital, who had it as a souvenir—"to show I was there."

THE LAST OF THE ALBERT MADONNA: BRITISH ARTILLERY IN ACTION NEAR THE TOWN.

DRAWN BY FRÉDÉRIC DE HAËNEN FROM MATERIAL SUPPLIED BY AN EYE-WITNESS.



"THE LEANING STATUE OF THE MADONNA ON THE BROKEN TOWER OF ALBERT HAS FALLEN": A DISTANT VIEW NEAR THE TOWN A FEW DAYS BEFORE.

Albert was the centre of heavy fighting during the German offensive which began in March. In our illustration (showing the scene at 3 p.m. on March 23), the top of the broken church tower, with the famous gilded figure of the Madonna, which fell a few days later, hanging downwards, is seen above the brow of a hill towards the right. On the extreme right in the distance is the neighbouring village of Dernancourt. From Albert itself, lying in a hollow beyond the hill, great clouds of smoke are rising, and further to the left is smoke from the fire of our 18-pounder batteries (in the middle distance) barraging the approaches to the river. On the extreme left, in the background, are some Nissen huts on fire, with the trees of Aveluy and the Pozieres ridge beyond. In the air above are British aeroplane-scouts engaging German aeroplanes that headed the enemy's

advance. One German machine is seen falling in a trail of smoke and flame. The road across the picture is the track to Bouzincourt. In the foreground, on the right, is a British 4.5 howitzer battery in action, and on the left is a doctor attending to two wounded officers. Regarding Albert, Mr. Philip Gibbs wrote on March 27: "That poor stricken city of the Golden Virgin, head downwards, with the Babe in her outstretched arms . . . was yesterday in the centre of the fighting north of the Somme. . . . Our field-guns were passing below the outstretched arms of the Virgin, and companies of dusty, proud men of ours who took up positions beyond the town. . . . Yesterday afternoon the enemy opened a fairly heavy bombardment." A few days later it was stated: "The leaning statue of the Madonna has fallen."—[Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.]

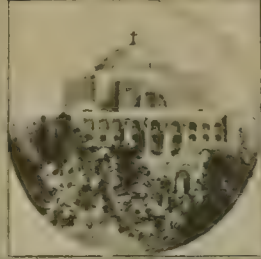
SCIENCE JOTTINGS



THE BUILDING OF ST SOPHIA AT THE FIDING OF THE BYZANTINE EMPEROR, JUSTINIAN: AN ARCHITECT AT WORK



THE SETTING-UP OF THE FAMOUS METROPOLITAN CHURCH OF THE GREEKS AT CONSTANTINOPLE: JUSTINIAN INSPECTING A PLAN SHOWN TO HIM BY THE ARCHITECTS, ANTHEMIUS OF TRalles & ISIDORE OF MILETUS.



BEFORE CONSTANTINOPLE WAS TAKEN BY THE TURKS IN 1453 & THE CHURCH BECAME A MOSQUE: ST SOPHIA.

UP to the outbreak of the war the clerking system in use in London and other English cities was, perhaps, the best in the world; and thousands of young men, able-bodied and intelligent, gave themselves up to the daily performance of duties, neither highly paid nor making great demands on their resourcefulness and initiative, which use and wont had made almost entirely mechanical. Most of these young men have now gone to the colours, and the filling of their places by women has revealed some unexpected defects in the system. The experience of bank managers, merchants, solicitors, and others all goes to show that clerking is a trade that wants an apprenticeship as much as any other, and that the untrained mind, whether male or female, cannot be trusted to make simple calculations, to keep accounts, to enter things in books, or even to address letters day after day with sufficient accuracy to make mistakes practically impossible. Hence the necessity of constant supervision of what may be called the lower strata of the clerical hierarchy; or, in other words, the engaging of two persons instead of one—one to do the work, and the other to see that he (or she) does it correctly.

This was the solution forced upon the Government when it was caught in the fateful August of 1914 utterly unprepared for war, and found itself face to face with the necessity of multiplying by the hundred, or even by the thousand, the *personnel* of its different Departments without having either the time or the means for scrutinising or sifting the capacities of the new recruits required for its army of clerks. The result has been that nearly every girl or woman between, say, the ages of eighteen and fifty with a smattering of education has been able to obtain employment as a clerk in one or other of the Government offices at salaries ranging from 24s. a week to £3; while those with a fair working knowledge of shorthand and type-writing have been able to command not less than two guineas a week from the start. A sprinkling of these have abundantly justified their appointments by rising to the occasion, and have quickly been caught up by their male chiefs as secretaries, supervisors, or even heads of subordinate organisations where order and method were the chief things required. The remainder have regarded their employment as a light and agreeable way of whiling away the time that would have otherwise

THE SAVING OF CLERICAL LABOUR.

been passed in the rather dreary round of duties and amusements in a suburban home, coupled with the satisfaction of the impulse to gregariousness, to conversation that to the male seems unnecessary and frivolous, and to the attention to trifles which has distinguished the females of our species in all ages since they first gathered

attention, and the other mitigations of their lot summed up under the head of "welfare," which would be quite beyond the means of a private employer. Moreover, the male clerk will, as we all hope, before long return from the war, and will demand, at any rate, his share of the good things that are going, while perhaps acquiescing in a certain amount of dilution by women's labour in the lower walks of his profession. This again will mean an increased drain on the purse of his employer, and a great part of the money to fill it is now being fired away in the flats of Flanders. It seems therefore that we shall have, whether we like it or not, to proceed further on the path already pointed out to us by the copying machine, the type-writer, and the shorthand machine, and to call in machinery to supersede in some sort clerical labour, or, at any rate, to enable one clerk to do the work of six.

How far this is practicable is shown by an article by Mr. Schwenke in the *Electric Railway Journal*, in which he describes the machines in use at the offices of the Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light Company, which numbers, it is said, some 65,000 employees of one sort or another. Besides the calculating machines which have already made their way into some of our

more go-ahead banks, he tells us of a machine which not only separates notes from coin, but sorts the different values of this last into bags all ready for the bank; of others which will prepare automatically pay-sheets for 4000 officials and a great crowd of workmen; of others which will address envelopes; and of yet others which will record, fold, seal, and stamp letters to the number of 100,000 per month, and which only demand the occasional care of one man. All of these machines seem to be driven by electricity, of which the company can, of course, make free use. Electricity, indeed, is probably the best substitute that can be found for the human clerk, and its capacities as such have not yet received anything like full development. Possibly the next move will be so to adapt it to the type-writing machine that we may dispense with the clumsy compressing a spring by hand at the end of each line and releasing it by jerks at the printing of each letter in the next. If for this could be substituted an easy, continuous movement, writing would have no terrors for anybody. F. L.



ON THE BRITISH WESTERN FRONT: NEWLY CAPTURED GERMAN PRISONERS HELPED OUT OF A VAN NEAR THE FRONT.—[Official Photograph.]

round the trunk of the tree at the top of which dwelt our arboreal ancestor.

It is plain, however, to the unprejudiced observer that this state of things cannot possibly outlast the war. The State as employer of clerical labour has had the advantage of practically



ON THE BRITISH WESTERN FRONT: NEWLY CAPTURED GERMAN PRISONERS SERVED WITH TEA AND BREAD. Official Photograph.

BRITISH BOMBING OF GERMANY; AND A BRITISH GAS-ATTACK.

BRITISH OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHS.



BRITISH BOMBS BURSTING ON AND ABOUT THE MAIN RAILWAY STATION AT METZ: AN AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH SHOWING EIGHT EXPLOSIONS.



A BRITISH GAS-ATTACK ON THE WESTERN FRONT: AN R.A.F. AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH (OBLIQUE) SHOWING THE BEGINNING.

The first photograph was taken by a British airman, flying at a considerable height, while our airmen were dropping bombs on and about the main railway station at Metz, on May 17 last. The white masses in the upper part of the picture are light clouds between the airmen and the town. Eight bursts are seen (marked by brackets)—one can be seen on the station roof; five are amidst the vital junction of lines to the right; two are in the centre of the town. The excellent practice made by our airmen is obvious.

FOR KING AND COUNTRY: OFFICERS ON THE ROLL OF HONOUR.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY FIDMOT AND FEY, E. O. HOPPE, LAFAYETTE, HERBERT, DUNNAN, BROOKS HUGHES, DUNNAN AND GOULD, L.N.A., KEMMELL, AND DOROTHY HICKLING.



SURG. ALFRED LESLIE PEARCE GOULD,
R.N. Third son of Lieut.-Col. Sir Alfred Pearce Gould. Had done valuable service since 1914.



CAPT. WILLIAM G. D. G. RORISON,
Highland Light Infantry. Son of the late Dean Rorison, of Perth. Served through the South African War.



LIEUTENANT EARL M. HAMMAR,
United States Army. Son of Mrs. W. Hammar, of San Francisco, California. Officially reported dead while fighting an enemy airplane.



2ND LIEUT. ALAN KITE,
Royal Air Force. Officially reported as having died from injuries received while flying. Aged 19.



CAPT. TEMPEST HIGGS,
M.C.
Lancers. Was awarded the Military Cross, and also the Croix de Guerre, for valuable services in the field.



MAJOR CHARLES CLARK,
M.C.
Royal Field Artillery. Eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. James A. Clark, of Thorley, near Bishop's Cleeve. Won the M.C. at Gallipoli.



LIEUT.-COL. J. V. P. O'DONNAHOE,
Canadian Forces. Previously reported wounded and later, as having died from wounds received in action.



CAPT. AND ADJT. CHARLES ALLEN HINTON,
M.C.
Royal Engineers. The youngest of four soldier-sons of Mr. William Hinton, Ribblesford, Lancashire, holding commissions.



LIEUTENANT STANNUS GEOGHEGAN,
Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. Elder son of Lieut.-Colonel S. Geoghegan, C.B., Indian Army. Died of wounds.



MAJOR C. B. BULLOCK,
D.S.O.
Royal Artillery. Eldest son of the late Mr. J. Bullock, J.P., of Darwen, and of Mrs. Bullock, Woodhall, Greenock. Mentioned twice in despatches and awarded the D.S.O.



MAJOR H. P. BERESFORD POER,
Royal Horse Artillery. Son of Mr. G. Beresford Poer, of Ardara, Co. Waterford, Ireland.



LIEUT.-COLONEL JAMES HUGH COLES,
D.S.O.
E. Yorkshire Regt. Eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Coles, Waterbourne Down, Bristol. Struck the Eton Eight at Henley, 1902.



HON. PHILIP C. J. FITZALAN-HOWARD,
Welsh Regiment. Younger son of Lord Howard of Glossop, and only son of the present Baroness. Died of wounds.



CAPT. AND ADJT. R. N. BION,
M.C.
Sherwood Foresters. Awarded the Military Cross for bravery in the field. Killed in action.



2ND LIEUT. GODFREY L. H. ROSEMONT,
Manchester Regt. Youngest son of the Rev. and Mrs. H. E. Rosemont, Southwark. Killed while flying in France.



ACTING CAPTAIN A. H. SMYTH,
Royal Navy. Has been officially reported as having died at sea on board a vessel which had been torpedoed and sunk by the enemy.



2ND LIEUT. L. N. KNOTT,
London Regt. Son of Mr. A. B. Knott, of Lambeth Street, E.C. Had seen service in Gallipoli, Egypt, and France.



2ND LIEUT. W. A. FLEET,
Grenadier Guards. Son of the late Col. A. F. Fleet, late Superintendent of Culver Military Academy, Indiana, U.S.A., and of Mrs. Fleet.

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MESSRS. A. W. GAMAGE, 4/3/18
SIRS,—I should be obliged if you would quote me for cleaning and re-proofing the Trench Coat which I purchased from you last June (1917).

I may say that I have had this coat on Active Service since July, and have given it pretty hard wear, and, with the exception of being dirty, it is still as good as the day I bought it.

It has never let the rain in, and is a comfortable and serviceable garment—easily the best of several of which I have had.

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) W. G. A.
R.E.F. (France).

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LITERATURE.

Sea-Salt and R.N.R. Heroism. "To those who have served with me, as a tribute to their good fellowship and general kindly manliness," are the words of the "Dedication" of Mr. John S. Margerison's new war-book of naval adventures in the war, "The Hungry Hundred" (Pearson). To the active service sailor—Navy Jack—as the author explains in his first chapter, "Royal Naval Reserve men are ordinarily

known as 'The Hungry Hundred,' otherwise the 'Rockies.'" How one scratch pack of them, collected from all over the Three Kingdoms, comprising all callings, both shore and sea-going, were moulded into shape entirely by the sympathetic, tactful handling of a naval Lieutenant, is an object-lesson of itself. How the pick of them—sixteen ex-Navy men, all with a shady past in the service before the war—became the heroic officer's "blood-brothers" even to death, constitutes the exciting and fascinating story of the book. Their "licking into shape,"

IN THE ROYAL ACADEMY: "THE MAJESTY OF MOTHERHOOD," BY ANDREA C. LUCCHESI.

from the first muster-ground "shoaling" of a new draft, to their going on board ship, is a tale of rapidly moving episodes. Thenceforward come exciting adventures

thick and fast, all actually true, and connected with recorded happenings of the war. They are retold with the skill of an A1 literary craftsman and eye-witness. The torpedoing, for instance of the three great British cruisers, which Mr. Margerison renames the *Egypt*, the *Mogul*, and the *Cretan*, is an episode everyone will recognise; also the sinking in fight of the two armed liners *Alps* and *Alabama*, while engaged with a German ocean-raiding corsair, named the *Essen*.

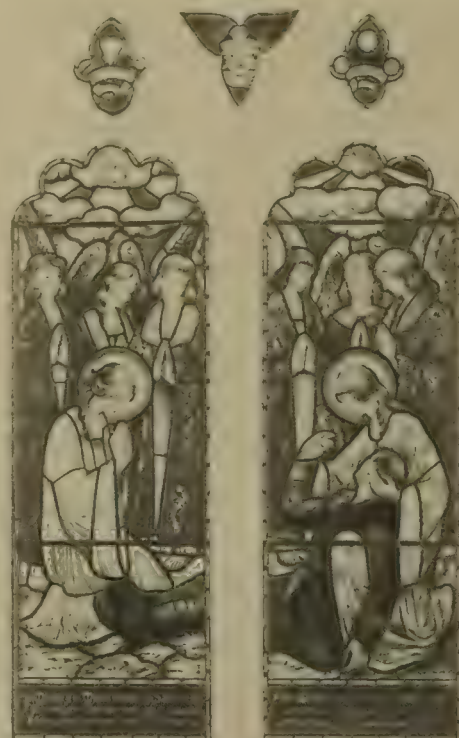
Finally, we have the heroic self-sacrifice and fight to the death of the destroyer *Siletto*, as the author names the vessel. That, in fact, is the most thrilling and Homeric episode of Jutland Battle; true to the life in detail, with only names altered. "The Hungry Hundred (R.N.R.)" makes up a stirring and noble story from end to end.

"The Great Conflagration."

It would seem possible, after perusing the pages of the Countess Olga Leutrum's remarkable book, "Court and Diplomacy in Austria and Germany: What I Know" (T. Fisher Unwin), to find the chief causes of all the horror of to-day in the innate brutality of the Germans, their insatiable land-hunger, their lack of all sense of honour or even common honesty, with regard to any person or nation appearing to stand in the way of their aggrandisement, and the unscrupulous methods adopted by them in their desire to dominate the world. As the author is the daughter of an Austro-Hungarian diplomatist and a Russian Princess "of cosmopolitan upbringing," she had exceptional opportunities of knowing how things were shaping themselves for the Great War.

Mixing freely in Court and diplomatic society, and gifted with keen insight into the real meaning of all that she heard and saw—and, be it added, an unqualified frankness in expressing her views—the author treats, with merciless candour, of persons, and with intimate knowledge of affairs, and in a hundred phrases paints personages, and suggests the purpose and policy of the war conflagration. Living in an atmosphere "saturated with international politics," the Countess writes with inside knowledge, of the Austrian Court, of Russian life, and of many prominent personalities in high diplomatic circles, and the keynote of her book may be found in her intense dislike of and bitter contempt for everything that is characteristically German. As a record of a woman's life

in circumstances almost unique, which brought her into the society of many famous figures in the diplomatic world, the personal interest of the book is exceptional, and not the less so because the author writes, as she declares, of what she knows, not merely from hearsay but from personal and often painful experience.



THE FIRST INSTANCE OF A KHAKI FIGURE IN STAINED GLASS: A MEMORIAL WINDOW TO THE LATE MAJOR A. T. SAULEZ, R.F.A. This window, placed in the parish church of Willingale Doe in memory of the Rector's son, Major Arthur T. Saulez, R.F.A., a very gallant officer, killed near Arras last year, is a tribute from the officers and men of his battery. It was unveiled by Sir William Robertson. The window is by Mr. Felix Joubert, and is the first example of one introducing a figure in khaki uniform—a modern counterpart to those of medieval warriors.



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WOLVERHAMPTON—Hyman & Co., Ltd., Dudley St.
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CONDENSED MILK.

WITH reference to an article on this subject that appeared in our issue of May 11, entitled "The Statement of a War Food," we have received some letters from the Nestlé and Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Company, 6-8, Eastcheap, London, E.C., criticising some of the statements of our contributor. We may point out that he mentioned no particular brand by name, and explained that various brands vary considerably. We have pleasure, however, in giving publicity to Messrs. Nestlé's views. They write as follows: "He [our contributor] says that the Government somehow forgot to set up any standard for tinned milk, while punishing dairymen detected in the act of watering fresh milk. If he had referred to the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1899, he would have found that 'the words 'Machine-skimmed Milk' must appear 'printed in large and legible type' on every tin of condensed machine-skimmed milk.' This law is enforced all over the kingdom. We, as makers of the best full-cream milk, have nothing to complain of in that respect, although we have always contended that it would have been better if the word 'machine' had been omitted, because some of the more ignorant members of the public are apt to suppose, we believe, that 'machine' skimmed means a quality superior to 'skimmed' pure and simple; in other words, they look upon it as meaning something very much like 'untouched by hand.'"

"What your contributor means by saying that preserved milk is generally but erroneously called condensed, we cannot imagine. Ordinary sweetened condensed milk is condensed by removing a great part of the water of the original milk, in the manner explained in the enclosed booklet, 'The Preparation of Condensed Milk.' Your contributor should procure Dr. Coutts's Report to the Local Government Board on an Inquiry as to Condensed Milks; with special reference to their use as infants' foods, 1911.

"As regards a mother starving her child to death in a few weeks by feeding it on condensed milk, she might do this if she were foolish enough to use machine-skimmed milk, but if she uses full-cream milk, she will find her

child thrive astonishingly. For specimens of infants reared on Nestlé's Milk, we refer you to our 'Baby Book 1917' enclosed, a copy of which we should be glad to send to any of your readers. It also contains a report reprinted from *Truth*, giving a trustworthy account of visits to several of our English factories where both sweetened and unsweetened condensed milk is prepared."

In a later communication, the Nestlé Company says: "One of the mistakes made by your contributor is



THE KING'S SECOND SON ON SERVICE: H.R.H. PRINCE ALBERT, CAPTAIN IN THE ROYAL AIR FORCE, AT AN INSPECTION OF HIS COMMAND.

During the earlier part of the war, Prince Albert served in the Grand Fleet, and was present at the Battle of Jutland, being commended in Lord Jellicoe's despatch for his services. Owing to two breakdowns of health at sea, he transferred to shore duty, and joined the Royal Air Force, in which he now holds rank as Captain.—[Official Photograph]

that saccharine is used in the production of condensed milk. The sugar used is employed solely as a preserving agent, and not as a sweetening agent, the desire being to use as little sugar as possible so that the milk shall not be too sweet. Consequently the inclusion of saccharine would not have the desired effect, as it is purely a sweetening, and not a preserving agent. The unsweetened variety of condensed milk is preserved exclusively by sterilisation."

"The truth is that there is hardly another food on the market which the public can buy with such absolute confidence that it is what it is represented to be, and should be, as condensed milk, if they will only see that it is a standard brand of full-cream milk. The composition of this is no secret. It can be found in any handbook such as Moor and Partridge's 'Aids to the Analysis of Food and Drugs.'"

"Neither is the process of milk condensing a secret. It was patented in England as long ago as 1835, and condenseries were established here between forty and fifty years ago. Hundreds of members of the medical profession, including some very distinguished ones, have seen the process carried out from beginning to end, and are well aware of the thoroughness of the precautions taken to ensure the purity of the product.

"Your contributor recommends boiling the diluted condensed milk before it is given to infants. We recommend the boiling of the water used for diluting the milk, but not of the diluted milk itself. This would not be advisable. If you would like to designate a member of the medical profession to inspect one of our condenseries on your behalf, we shall be happy to make the necessary arrangements."

In these days of stress and anxiety, a safe and pleasant tonic is of even more than usual value, and it is not surprising to know that Newman's Fortreviver Liqueur Tonic, recently introduced, has proved an instant success. It has been analysed by the editors of various medical journals, and pronounced a food composed of concentrated fruit juices, and therefore, a valuable asset to the nation. It is, moreover, of entirely British manufacture

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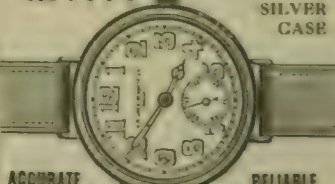
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Patent Ganesh Chin Strap removes double chins, restores lost contours, and takes away lines running from nose to mouth, 21/6 and 25/6.

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Ganesh Diable Skin Tonic closes the pores, strengthens and whitens the skin, and enables it to withstand change of temperature. Also a splendid wash for the eyes, 5/6, 7/6, 10/6, 21/6, 57/6.

Ganesh Eastern Lily Lotion, made in three colours, is a liquid powder, perfectly safe, and a great skin beautifier, 5/6, 9/6, 12/6.

Ganesh Eastern Cream keeps the skin soft and fine, contains a little of the Oil, and is made up to suit all skins, 3/6, 6/6, 12/6.

ADVICE GRATIS. WRITE FOR FREE BOOK.

For your Infant or Invalid

Benger's Food is appetising and delicious. Even the milk used to prepare it is made lighter and easier to digest!

In the tin one food may look like another, but there the resemblance of any other food to Benger's ends.



while being prepared becomes blended into a dainty cream by a gentle first process of digestion, self-contained in the Food.

To this, and to its great nutritive power, Benger's owes its unique position as "the Food the Doctor orders."

Even as H.D. M.R.C.P. FRCS.

"I am a specialist in Diseases in Children, and am using Benger's Food extensively in my practice." Benger's Food is sold in tins by Chemists, etc., everywhere.

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use La-Rola, the one reliable and never-failing preparation for protecting the skin from the scorching rays of the sun. It instantly allays all irritation, gives an exquisite sense of freshness, and safeguards the user against the attacks of sun or wind, keeping the face and skin delightfully cool and clear. The soothing effect of

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In bottles, from 2/-

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PALE COMPLEXIONS

may be greatly improved by just a touch of "LA-ROLA Rose Bloom," which gives a perfectly natural tint to the cheeks. No one can tell it is artificial. It gives THE BEAUTY SPOT.

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WHEN THE RAZOR HAS A TEMPER—

Coax it. Stropping and honing will not always work the spell.

Coax your razor with effective lather—lather that's rich, creamy; lather that doesn't quickly fade.

In other words, the cure for "Razor Temper" lies in the use of

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Delta

ONE leg men can buy single War Time boots, rights or lefts, at half the cost of a pair at the shops appointed in every district to sell Delta.

Should one of these shops not have a boot that fits comfortably in stock, it can get one by return of post from the Delta factory.

These boots are made the

Government way, official No. WTIC, of black glacé kid leather with substantial soles. A pair costs 26/3, a single 13/2, laces extra.

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CHESS.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor, Mifford Lane, Strand, W.C.

THE LONDON MAIL.—We cannot reply by post.

R C DURELL (France).—We shall be very pleased to receive the new problem you mention.

J FOWLER.—If you will furnish us with further particulars, we will endeavour to trace the game to which you refer.

CHESS IN AMERICA.

Game played at the Pittsburgh Chess Club, between Mr. Srs. RUPERT and SCHROEDER.

(Vienna Game)

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. P to K 4th | P to K 4th | WHITE (Mr. R.) | BLACK (Mr. S.) |
| 2. Kt to Q B 3rd | Kt to K B 3rd | 3. P to K 4th | ultimate goal at Q Kt 2nd proves a |
| 4. B to B 4th | Kt to B 3rd | 5. P to Q 3rd | 15. Castles |
| 6. P to Q 3rd | B to Kt 5th | 7. B to K Kt 5th | 16. K to B sq |
| 8. B to K Kt 5th | Kt to Q R 4th | 9. R to B 2nd | 17. R to K Kt sq |
| 10. Q to B 3rd | Q to Q R 4th | 11. R to Q R 2nd | 18. R to Q R 2nd |
| 12. Q to B 3rd | Q to B 4th | 13. Q to B 4th | 19. Q to B 4th |
| 14. B to Kt 5th | Kt to Kt 5th | 15. R to K Kt sq | 20. R to Q sq |
| 16. B to Kt 5th | Kt to Kt 5th | 17. R to K Kt sq | 21. R takes Q P |
| 18. B to Kt 5th | Kt to Kt 5th | 19. Q to B 3rd | 22. P takes B |
| 20. Q to B 3rd | Q to B 4th | 21. P takes P | 23. K to Kt 2nd |
| 22. Q to B 3rd | Q to B 4th | 23. Q to B 3rd | 24. Kt to Kt 3rd |
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CHIN- CHIN!!

this Glass Lemon is just top-hole — keep on sending it, for it's a thirsty job out here.

TRUST the "Boys" to know a good thing, and their demand for Freemans Glass Lemon is so insistent that we have decided to reserve the whole of our output for the Soldiers and Sailors.

This being so, it will not, for the present, be possible to obtain Freemans Glass Lemon at home. No one will grumble or begrudge our fighting men as much as they can get of this handy, delicious lemonade. It's so easy for them to make, so refreshing and healthful.

FREEMANS GLASS LEMON

can be obtained in all Canteens and Messes, and is lemonade in powder form, requiring no sugar—simply add cold water.

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DELECTALAND, WATFORD, ENGLAND.



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MADE IN
DELECTALAND

Don't ask for just "Egg Powder"

—get the *real thing* whilst you're at it!

IF you go into the grocer's and simply say: "Give me a tin of egg powder" you may be satisfied—or you may not.

But go boldly into the shop and ask for "a tin of GOODALL'S Egg Powder," and you *know* exactly what a good thing you are getting.

You will be getting the Egg Powder the best homes all over the country are using to tame the present flour into something like behaviour;

—You will be getting the kind the big cookery schools have *tried* and *proved* by dozens of critical tests and experiments and are now using in almost every recipe to save time and eggs and money;

—You will be getting the kind about which Miss ELSIE MARY WRIGHT, "Cordon Blue," medallist of the National Training School of Cookery, Domestic Editress of "Everywoman's Weekly," etc., etc., has written:

"With the present war-time flour it is often a problem to produce light and delicious pastry, but Goodall's Egg Powder completely solves the difficulty . . . its great advantage over other Egg substitutes is that it contains a minimum of Baking Powder, the consequence being that cakes, etc., made with it retain all their richness instead of being dry and tasteless. Analysis also shows that Goodall's Egg Powder contains valuable albumens and phosphates."



Elsie Mary Wright
"Cordon Bleu"
Medallist of the
National Training
School of Cookery;
Domestic Editress
"Everywoman's
Weekly," &c., &c.,
and one of the best
known cookery
experts in London

CONSIDERING all these things, don't you think it would be just as well in future to *insist* on GOODALL'S Egg Powder? Please write us if your Grocer is out of stock or isn't up-to-date enough to have it yet.

Large 1½d. packets; 7d. and 1½ tins.

Goodall, Backhouse & Co., Leeds

THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

Electric Starting and Lighting.

I have been very much interested in reading, in the correspondence columns of the *Autocar*, of the experiences of car-owners with dynamo lighting and starting sets. To judge by some of these experiences, electric installations on the car do not give uniform satisfaction, since one or two correspondents do not seem to be able to say a good word for them. The principal complaint is against the accumulators, which are alleged to spill their acid all over the place, and are, so it seems, unreliable at their best. I must say I am a little surprised to read of these experiences, because I have had, I think, more to do with electric light and starting installations than most motorists, and I have yet to be seriously let down by their default. My first real experience with electric light was gained in the old days when we carried a set of accumulators which had to be charged off the car—there was no such thing as a dynamo installation then—and I must say that the system had marked disadvantages as well as recommendations. Its chief merit was its cleanliness and ease of lighting up. There was

no messing about in the dark with acetylene generators which would do anything but generate a gas that would burn; but, on the other hand, the accumulators had

not certain I should not prefer the risk of that rather than I would go back to the acetylene lighting of the time. True, acetylene lamps and generators have been improved out of knowledge, and dissolved acetylene has done away with generator troubles altogether where that source of light is in use. But, as regards the latter, it is open to the very same objection as the accumulator installation—that one can easily be caught with an empty cylinder miles from the nearest depot. Otherwise, it is eminently satisfactory in use.



A POPULAR CAR IN A HISTORIC VILLAGE: A CROSSLEY IN LYDFORD. The Crossley car passing through Lydford village, as seen in our picture, is in pleasant contrast to the famous "Lydford law," and also an agreeable reminder that the country season is here, although touring facilities are necessarily curtailed.

a nasty habit of petering out ten miles from anywhere just when a good light was most needed. Still, I am

record of the appalling discharge rate. However, they stood up to their work well, and, as far as I could see,

[Continued overleaf.]



The Time will come

DIFFICULT as it is to direct one's thoughts away from Armageddon, it is permissible to peep into the future and anticipate some of the joys that the blessings of peace will bring. The time will come when petrol restrictions will be no more, when motoring will be enjoyed by many thousands who have now no thought but for helping to win the war.

When those happy days arrive the Daimler Company will resume the production of those motor-cars of surpassing excellence which, together with the Daimler Sleeve-Valve Engine, have created a world-wide reputation for Reliability, Silence, Power, Refinement and Efficiency.

THE DAIMLER COMPANY, Ltd., Coventry.



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MORE than twenty years' experience in the building of Motor-Cars has resulted in placing the Lanchester Car in an enviable position of superiority and leadership. The Lanchester post-War Car will be the embodiment of this experience, and may be fully relied upon to maintain the reputation created by its predecessors.

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Prevents and removes Freckles, Tan, Sunburn, Redness, and Roughness of the Skin, cures and heals all Cutaneous Eruptions, Prickly Heat, &c. Produces

SOFT FAIR SKIN

and a lovely delicate complexion; it imparts natural Whiteness to the Skin, unobtainable by any other means. Sold in 2/6 and 5/- bottles by stores, chemists, and

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Spinet Smoking Mixture



Soft and Smooth to the Palate
Fine Natural Flavour
1/11 for 2 oz.

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Connoisseurs look for distinctive performance, which is the outcome of distinction in design. An instance of distinctive performance is the behaviour of the 25 h.p. Vauxhall staff cars employed in France, in the Balkans, in Italy, Egypt, Palestine and Mesopotamia.

They look also for distinctive appearance. Fine bodies are built for Vauxhall chassis, because any other kind would be incongruous with the exceptional quality of the machine.

Orders for Vauxhall motor-carriages can be booked now for after-war delivery. Allow us to send you waiting-list and other particulars, together with a copy of "Letters from the Front," an illustrated war brochure which tells how the Vauxhall has become known as

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DE LUXE
(a development of
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Packed in
2 oz. and 4-oz. airtight
tins at 2/1 and 4/2
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HAVE A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

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MILD AND MEDIUM.

MILD (Gold Leaf)

MEDIUM

100 for 5/4; 50 for 2/8 100 for 4/3; 50 for 2/2 $\frac{1}{2}$
24 for 1/3; 12 for 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. 20 for 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 10 for 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

IN PACKETS AND TINS FROM ALL TOBACCONISTS AND STORES.

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Vigilance & Efficiency

are the watchwords of the Navy — without these qualities, satisfaction is never attained, whether in warfare or commerce.

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are subject to scrutiny that never slackens. Faults cannot escape the eye of the "look-out."

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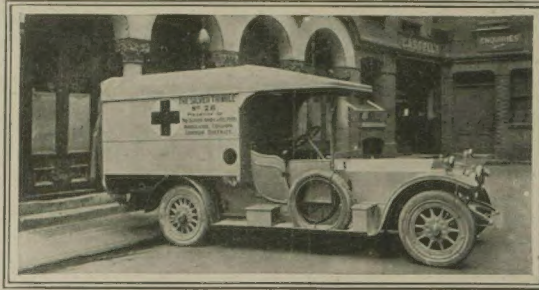
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Continued.
were in first-class condition when I parted with the car. During the war I have again had considerable experience of lighting sets, and, as I have had no trouble with them, I am naturally inclined to believe that the dynamo set, as fitted to-day, is at least as reliable as any other part of the car. Of course, it requires intelligent and careful treatment. Too many car-owners cultivate the habit of thinking that, as long as the dynamo functions well and they get their light when the switches are "put on," there is no need even to go near the accumulator-box. Then, one day when the light fails, they curse the principle instead of their own neglect of elementary precaution. For my own part, I would not instal on a car of mine any but a good electric system. Well treated, it gives satisfaction far ahead of any other lighting method. Neglected or abused, it will give the same measure of dissatisfaction that is to be obtained from any other system subjected to the same treatment. That seems to me to be all there is in the argument, *pro* and *con*.

Motoring after the War.

Perhaps naturally, the question is being asked whether or not motoring will return to its pre-war conditions when we have beaten the Hun

and secured what we hope will be a lasting peace. I confess that it requires the optimistic temperament to answer affirmatively, but still I am inclined to give that



A "SILVER THIMBLE" AMBULANCE CAR FOR LONDON: A ROLLS-ROYCE.
The "Quiver" Army of Helpers for the "Silver Thimble Fund" have presented to the London Ambulance Column of the British Red Cross the handsome and well-equipped Ambulance Car seen in our photograph. The presentation was made by Sir Arthur Spurgeon, Managing Director of Messrs. Cassell and Co., Ltd., who was supported by Mr. Herbert D. Williams (Editor of the "Quiver") and Lady Spurgeon. More than a thousand silver thimbles were received, a thousand ounces of silver, and a hundred ounces of gold.

answer. No doubt our motoring, like everything else, will cost us more; but that conditions will be prohibitive I refuse to believe. As a matter of fact, if it were practically possible for the Government to remove existing restrictions now—which it is not—the conditions would certainly be onerous, in consequence of the inordinate price of fuel, but just as certainly not absolutely prohibitive. Apparently, it is this matter of the cost of petrol which frightens people; but it should be remembered that, as Sir Marcus Samuel told us a long time ago, the market price of petrol is what it will fetch. When the war is over, it is obvious that the cessation of the demands of the State will automatically reduce prices to somewhere near the pre-war level, and that without the probable development of home resources. No; I certainly refuse to believe that motoring is in the slightest danger of extinction. On the contrary, I think that, when peace is firmly established, there will be a very strong tendency towards the complete motorisation of all our transport. As to that, I think there is no room for doubt in the mind of anyone who has thought about future transport at all.

W. W.

THE EQUABLE TEMPERAMENT

Persons with an unstable nervous system are apt to suffer from sleeplessness and bear worry and anxiety badly. The man with an equable temperament bears the losses and takes the gains of life with equanimity, while the nervous man is apt to be depressed without due cause.



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